AGRICULTURE IN THE NEW TERRITORY-THE FORESTS-LUMBERING-FISEERIES.

Agriculture can never of itself be a lucrative occupation in Aliaska. In the castern group of islands-those in the region about Sitka-the continuous rains of August and September prevent the raising of grain, and destroy the nutritions qualities of the grass. The amount of arable soil about the town hardly exceeds a dozen acres, and these need under-draining and a rich dressing to make them worthy of cultivation. The soil is black and full of small pebbles. As to gardening, I have seen more value on a patch of 200 feet square in Massachusetts than is raised on this island. In truth, not over a half-dozen families and a few Indians pretend to raise anything. The garden of Prince Maksontoff, which has in its culture the constant care of an adept, yields an abundance of currants and a few indigestible raspberries. The cabbage, turnip, artichoke, parsnip, and canliflower, exhibit a fair display of leaves; but the cabbages are headless, the turnips water, the artichokes tough, the parsnips stale, and the cauliflowers tasteless. Six years ago, the Governor obtained from Victoria apple, pear, and cherry trees. They have been carefully trained, are thrifty, and this year's growth of foliage is yet untouched by the frost. They blossomed about the 1st of June, and a few dozen apples and a few pears attempted to mature, but failed. A quart of pale-red, insipid cherries completes the yield of fruit in the only orchard in this part of Kussian America. The Indians raise a few potatoes for the market on the adjacent islands of the harbor-perhaps 700 bushels in the aggregate—in beds sharply thrown up to avoid the excess of water. In the absence of a better quality, the Russians have been satisfied with them. With the increased facilities for transportation, I predict that Sitka potatoes, cabbages, and turnips will pretty surely disappear from this market. Whoever visits Sitka will not be long in deciding that, while the latitude of this region may not be too high, the excessive rains beginning the last of July, and continuing till the last of December, will prevent any other than a very incidental kind of farming. Governor obtained from Victoria apple, pear, and

prevent any other than a very incidental kind of farming.

Five hundred and fifty miles west of Sitka is the island of Kodiac, having a length of \$4 and a width of \$5 miles. Lying in the same latitude as Sitka, it is very unlike it in climate. The Summers are warmer and the Winters colder. One-third of the island is wood land, and the rest an open, rolling region, covered with a thick, fine grass, resembling red-top. The forest trees are spruce, fir, and cedar, covering the most of the northern part of the island, and having only a few belts stretching across the southern. The climate in Summer is dry—very much like that of San Francisco. The sea air prevents the raising of grain, but potatoes, turnips, peas, and other hardy vegetables are grown, of excellent quality. Grass is very abundant, and affords the best of pasturage. There are about a hundred cattle on the island, mostly of the Siberian breed, small and short, with round, plump bedies and short horns. They give but little milk, of a rich quality. There is now no market, and no inducement to raise cattle here. The natives are satisfied with wild meat and fish. The cost of growing cattle will be more than in California and Oregon, as they must be housed and fed four months of the year, but the beef is better, reminding the whalemen of the "finest Vermont steak." Both Russian and American visitors say that Kodiae has pasturage and hay enough for the support of from 6,000 to 8,000 head of cattle. It has the best soil of any of the islands of Aliaska Territory.

The population of Kodiae is about 1,800. The Russians number less than 20. St. Paul, the capital, is next to Sitka in size, having a population of 490. The number of dwellings and warehouses is 00. It is on the northern side of the "retired list," or superanuated officers of the Russian American Company. They have by far the best farms in the Territory, over 130 of the finest cattle, and raise excellent potatoes and the hardier vegetables.

Ounalaska, the second in importance of the long series of i Five hundred and fifty miles west of Sitka is the

from Kodiac, is 700 miles beyond that island. It has 700 inhabitants, of whom only one is white, the late Russian Governor. There is no wood on the island, and turf is used for fuel. No cattle are here, although grass abounds everywhere. The climate and soil are the same as at Kodiac, but the surface is more mountainous. One active volcanic peak, 6,000 feet high, has vast quantities of lava in the gorges leading down from its crater. The capital, Illalook, has 115 inhabitants. Extending 700 miles west of Ounalaska is an uninterrupted range of islands, having a surface varying from 1,000 to 20 square miles. They are all of volcanic origin, are destitute of trees, and only the larger and more attractive are occupied by natives. Only two of them, Atka and Attoo, have Russian trading posts. They are more or less and only the larger and more intractive are compiled by natives. Only two of them, Atka and Attoo, have Russian trading posts. They are more or less covered with grass, and, like Onnalaska, have no land animals except the fox. The natives live on fish and seal. Attoo, the most western soil of the American Republic, is in 1840 137 west longitude, and 520 507 north latitude, and has about 100 natives, living

50' north latitude, and has about a manidathe rudest scenery.

I have already mentioned that the ocean air prevented the growth and maturity of grain at Kodhac. On the mainland opposite is Cook's Inlet, to the north of which is a wide reach of nearly level land, having a deep, black soil. Beyond the cooling effects of the a deep, black soil. Beyond the cooling effects of the sea air, and protected on the west by a high range of mountains, the Summer is warmer than upon the islands. The grass is taller, and vegetable products larger and of better flavor. It is occupied by sparse and small tribes of natives, with several Russian posts on the coast. Prince Maksoutoff thinks that no grain the coast. can be matured here, but has seen no trial of it. Capt.
Lemashefsky saw some wheat nearly three feet high
at English Bay in 1862, but the frost killed it before
maturity. Mr. La Borne, whose authority is good,
says that two years ago (1895), he saw fair-sized and
full-ripe kernels of rye and bariey raised that season
at Redoubt St. Nicholas on the east side of Cook's

All authorities which I have been able to consult an authornies which I have been able to consult agree that if ever agriculture is carried on to any extent in Aliaska Territory, it must be in the vicinity of Cook's Inlet, and they are positive that there is an area of 10,300 to 15,000 square miles that will mature

area of 10,300 to 15,000 square miles that will inature the above-named grains.

Aliaska Peninsula has too rugged a surface, and eastward of Cook's Inlet is too cold for agriculture. But in south-eastern Aliaska—the narrow mainland belt reaching down to 54° 30°, there is a somewhat extensive and broken range of pasturage, affording support for large herds of the cariboo and deer. It would probably be able to furnish beef and the hardy vegetables for a sparse mining population, but nothing beyond this. The quantity of arable soil is very

small.

One-half of Kodiac, and all the islands west of it are destitute of trees; so is all the region north of Aliaska Peninsula, around Behring's Strait, and along Aliaska Peninsula, around Behring's Strait, and along the shores of the Arctic Ocean. The rest of the Territory, including its most accessible districts, is wooded, the most of it very heavily. The decidnous trees of this vast region are few. The reports which have reached California about its valuable oak and ash timber are entirely unfounded—neither species having a habitat in any part of the Territory. All the forest trees of the islands are evergreens, but few small alders—rarely over five inches in diameter; but on the main land, and especially in all the level country north of Cook's Inlet, and in the Valley of the Kvikpak there is a growth of poplar and birch, having the same serviceable purposes as on the

country north of Cook's Inlet, and in the Valley of the Kväkpak there is a growth, of poplar and birch, having the same serviceable purposes as on the northern Atlantic coast. It does not afford the material for ship-building, carriages, wagons and farming implements so much needed in the Pacific States. Of other decidnous trees there are none except the soft maple and balm of Gilead, which are abundant in the Valley of the Stikeen, and are only serviceable for faeding grosse and deer during the Winter.

For common building timber and planks the supply is unlimited. The Sitka Group of Islands alone has of spruce, fir, cedar and hemlock enough, were it accessible, to supply the world for a century. The Sitka spruce—closely resembling the Scotch larch, and differing from the Atlantic spruce in having a larger growth, wider straw, and more pitch ygum—is by far the most numerous of the trees of the north-western region of North America. The buildings of Aliaska are made of its timbers. It is useful for heavy plank, but is of foo splinterly and brusly a texture for exencement of the furniture it is harder, firmer, and takes a finer poish than redwood. The doors of some of the public buildings an Sitka are made of it, and have a clear reliow have equaling the best mahogany. It is abundant on all the eastern islands. Vet it is not have been defined and moss are interminable. There is no dry Sammer, as in California—no fine seleding, as in Maine. His conclusions are that when the California lumber region fails, Puget's Sound and Vancouver will for centuries afford an ample supply at a cheaper rate than can be furnished in Aliaska.

New-England has hitherto had the almost exclusive of the conditions are that when the California, will be control of the fishing interests of the country. Every Massachusetts man knows well that it is a source of income of no trivial importance. Prior to the settlement of California, the New-Bedford whalement and discovered that the varies of the prior to the settlement of California, the Ne

250 to 400 feet in depth, swarming with what Haw thorne calls "the surdy, awkward fish which never deindes the angler." Their success has only been partial, for the Russians have never allowed any forcign vessels to land and cure fish on the coast. The season for drying them is from April to the middle of October. Now that the senfaring men of this coast have opened to them the needed facilities on shore for drying and packing, the business will thecome remunerative and stable. The market for dried fish at the East has always been certain. When developed it cannot be less so on the Pacific. Compared with mining, it affords a far more certain and trustworthy profit.

Nor are the waters abounding with the cod limited

When developed it cannot be less so on the Pacific. Compared with mining, it affords a far more certain and trustworthy profit.

Nor are the waters abounding with the cod limited to the region of Ounalaska. Seven hundred miles further west, at Attoo—the most remote of our newly purchased islands—Capt. Kentzel, as well as all Russian authorities, reports the cod as readily caught as upon any part of the coast. The fishing ground is unlimited, and while this field of productive industry has not the excitement and rapid growth which sometimes attends the development of the mining wealth of a country, yet it is free from the ruinous reverses which so often overwhelm the latter. The wide net-work of channels, sounds, and straits which surround the Sitka, or castern group of islands are, singularly enough, entirely destitute of cod, but their absence is fully compensated for by the great abundance of salmon and halibut, of which these waters are extremely prolific. There are four distinct species of the salmon, the most numerous of which have the plumpness, small head and red flesh of the genuine "Kennebee," so much prized by the gourmands of Boston and New-York. At the dam of the artificial ice-pond, at the head of Redutsky Lake, 2,000 barrels can be caught at each Spring "run," although the stream is a comparatively shallow one. At the month of the Stickeen they are taken weighing from 30 to 50 pounds, and in all the main-land and the island streams—even the smaller creeks—they are found in quantities which, if stated at the East, would at once be pronounced a "fish story." They form the staple article of food with the native tribes on this coast, who are able to take them with the rudest contrivances. Enter the huts of any Indian village, even in [October, when they are reputed scarce, and you will find thickly suspended overhead, long rows of red salmon in the process of drying and smoking. Last week I saw two natives return with 107 as the result of the day's work.

The halibut has a well-known value on the Paci

I must not omit to mention the existence and per I must not omit to mention the existence and pe-uliarities of another fish—one not mentioned in the "books"—which is found in great numbers in the coast rivers, from the Nass to the Stickeen. It is spoken of as the "oolikon" by the Hudson Bay Com-pany, but is generally known as the "small fish," or "candle fish," among the coasters. It appears an-nually about the first week of May, and Mr. Ainsley, the pilet of the John L. Stephens, says that on some nually about the first week of May, and Mr. Ainslev, the pilot of the John L. Stephens, says that on some days he has known it difficult to row a boat across the mouth of the Nass River on account of the dense mass of these fish in the water. Sometimes an adverse tide or heavy wind lodges tuns of them upon the shore. The Indians know of their arrival by the flight of the birds northward. They seldom continue over 15 days, and during this time the natives from Fort Simpson and all the adiacent regions hasten to "the feast of fat things." This fish is six to eight inches long, in form resembles the smelt, has a shining and almost transparent appearance, and of all the inches long, in form sesembles the shert, has a shaing and almost transparent appearance, and of all the finny tribes is the most fat. Its fat has not the oily, rancid taste of other lish, but has the sweet taste of fresh lard. The Indians store great quantities of it, months. rancid taste of other hish, but has the sacte of fresh lard. The Indians store great quantities of it, and if well cared for it remains sweet for months. When they are dried the Indians often turn them to a novel and practical account—burn them in place of candles. They give a clear, brilliant light, and are not liable to be blown out by the wind. Mr. Manson, the Superintendent at Fort Simpson, says that the tail should be lighted instead of the head, and that each fish will last about 15 minutes. In a dark night the men who took natives for guides used to recken a mile of travel for every five fish burned.

Another lusus natura of the Aliaska coast is the mammoth crab, found in the waters of Cook's Inlet and Prince William's Sound. Were it not well anthenticated one would hardly credit its size. It measures full six feet from tip to tip of its claws. Capt. Lemanshefsky of the Alexandria, caught eight of them, and found that he could put the bodies of only three in a barrel. The legs are about the size of a man's wrist, and are filled with palafable meat, They are not numerous. Having the structure of the common crab, their size fits them for a deeper and

on crab, their size fits them for a deeper and

NEW PICTURES AT GOUPIL'S.

There are now to be seen at Goupil's Gallery on the corner of Ninth-st. and Broadway. several pictures by French artists of distinction, which were recently purchased in Paris by one of our townsmen, who has kindly placed them on exhibition for a few days. The most important among them is Gérome's "Louis XIV. and Molière," first exhibited in the Salon of 1863, and recently engraved. It is a subject very different from those by which Gérome has made himself known to the publie, and it is a little puzzling to guess why he should have chosen a theme so uninteresting in itself, and so apart from the ordinary direction of his thoughts. We cannot think it argues a strong sense of personal dignity, or of the respect due by natural right to men of letters and to artists worthy of the name they bear, when we see two of the foremost painters of France-for, Ingres painted the same subject in of France—for, Ingres painted the same subject in the beginning of his career—spending time, and thought, and labor, over an incident like this. The story is that Louis XIV., observing that his courtiers took effense, and showed it, too, at the favors he extended to Moliere, a man whom they looked down upon, as an actor and a playwright, determined to rebuke them. Accordingly, one morning when the doors of his bed-chamber were thrown open to admit those few of the very highest nobility who had the privilege of paying their respects to him at what was called "the little breakfast," we can imagine the astonishment and disappointment of these gentlewhat was called "the little breakfast," we can imagine the astonishment and disappointment of these gentlemen at seeing the Great Monarch seated at table with Moliere, whom he helped to half his own especial chicken with as much cordiality and familiarity as was possible for so formal and arrogant a personage to show to any merely human being. We do not know on what foundation this story rests. It may be as unsubstantial as that of Maximilian holding the ladder for Diirer, or Charles V. picking up Titian's brush, or Leonardo's dying in the arms of Francis I. But either of these stories untrue as they all prob. But either of these stories, untrue as they all probably are, is more honorable to the persons concerned than this of Louis XIV, and Molière, for, in the case than this of Lous XIV. and Molière, for, in the case of Dürer, Maximilian wished to rebuke his courtiers for a similar disrespect to his favorite painter, but he did it not by conferring an insignificant social honor upon him, but by himself descending to an equality with him, and associating himself with his labors as with those of a personal friend. This was done like a gentleman. In the two other stories, Charles V, and Francis showed, the one a spontaneous respect for the artist, and a momentary forgetfulness of himself; and the other so beautiful a spirit of affection and revereige

training and of care and patience inexhaustible, but while we do not overrate what these can do, we are glad to have these pictures seen by our public, that even in the merely material excellence of finish they may have a standard by which to judge the work of our own men. We do not know the artist in America who can do a square inch of such work as this, and, until he can, no one has a right to despise it.

As for Hamon, we are greatly disappointed at his "Muse revisiting Pompeii." from the last Salon; it is very defective as a composition, and has no dignity whatever, nor no especial significance of thought. We do not hear that the Muses ever cared particularly for this little watering-place, and we are very sure that they have been able to console themselves with what has been done in the world under their anspices since the day it was blotted out of existence. We think it much more probable that, if they mourn at all, it is over Athens ruined by the Turks, or Rome We think it much more probable that, if they mourn at all, it is over Athens ruined by the Turks, or Rome cursed by the Papal Government, or Paris worse than destroyed—first destroyed, and then rebuilt in barren and tasteless monotony by Louis Napoleon. Hamon's style is a mere affectation, and, though he has painted one really pretty picture, "My Sister is not at Hone," and though his "Aurora," in this same gallery, is not ungraceful, he is quite out of his element, it seems to us, when he attempts anything that calls for higher qualities either of thought or execution.

execution.

We have no space to-day to speak of Mr. Knoedler's two beautiful examples of Toulmouche which, now that gold has begun to decline, we hope may remain in America; nor of his fine Bouguereau, very remain in America; nor of his line Bagarleau, very different from those that recently created such a sen-sation here; nor of the Tissot, nor of the Willems; indeed we fear that we have left the best of these pictures to take their chance for another day.

THE DRAMA.

WALLACK'S THEATER. "The Rivals" is one of those good old come-

dies that every person of taste can see without experiencing the least sentiment of dullness or the least desire to go away from the play-house. It possesses every ele ment that a comedy ought to possess: an interesting plot; clearly drawn and vividly contrasted characters; brilliant dialogue; copious and entertaining incident; a distinct purpose, distinctly accomplished, to satirize folly; and a spirit of carnest and winning sympathy with manliness of nature and honest cordiality of conduct. It was first acted ninety-two years ago, at Covent Garden Theater, in London. Not well received at first, it nevertheless speedily made its way to a front rank in the literature of the stage; and time has only operated on it, as on good wine, by giving it a more delicate flavor. Of course it has been a good deal pruned and trimmed, in accordance with the exacting demands of modern taste. Indelicacy, which jused to be considered piquant, is not now deemed a merit. "The Rivals" was acted at Wallack's last evening for the first time this season, and was greeted with the appreciative, frequent, and earnest applause of a full house. To the man of taste, both play and acting must necessarily have been delightful; for both at once illustrated and satisfied the instinct of symmetry. Committed to the care of competent artists, the several important characters were interpreted with unerring accuracy-the sure proof of combined study and experience-and in a spirit of subtle sympathy with their fine traits and their many-colored texture of sentiment, humor, and Old World manners. So interpreted a complete picture of the past became real and life-like on the stage of the present. Sir Anthony lived again, in John Gilbert. We have never seen the character of the jovial, high-tempered, violent, self-willed old gentleman better depicted than it was last night. The scene with Jack, in act second, made a wonderfully vivid impression. So heartily did Mr. Gilbert enter into the spirit of the seene so strongly and sharply did he make every point, so thoroughly did he depict the imperious old man's struggle between passion and love, so fully did he express the revulsion consequent upon the old habit of authority suddenly defied, that the audience caught fire with enthusiasm, applauded with a heartiness seldom seen in any theater, and recalled the actor upon the scene after his exit. Of Mrs. Vernou's Mrs. Malaprop it is unnecessary to speak at length-for every theater goer knows, who knows anything, that it is perfect and admirable. Its humorous points, last night, were made with a precision that was nothing less than delightful The actress has entirely identified herself with the part. She is always natural. She never knows how comical she is. You cannot help thinking of the long background of experience that has ripened a superficial nature into this delicious old dolt of a Mrs. Malaprop. Mrs. Jennings enacted Julia; and it suffices to say that she never ap pears to so much advantage as in characters which, like this one, blend glittering comedy with delicate senti ment. Miss Gannon was the same sparkling Lydia Languish whom we have so laughed at in times past, and whom we shall not soon see equaled. Mr. Ringgold filled the ungrateful character of Falkland in a very dignified manner, with earnestness and with taste. Several entirely new features were noticeable in the castwhich was the best that has ever been arranged for The Rivals," in this theater, and a better one, we believe, than could be arranged at any theater in this country. Mr. J. W. Wallack appeared as Captain Absolule; Mr. E. L. Davenport enacted Sir Lucius O'Trioper-and, after his brief absence in the West, was incidentally welcomed by the audience in a truly cordial way Mr. A. W. Young personated Bob Acres. The bluff humor and off-hand elegance of Mr. Wallack, the fascinating drollery of Mr. Davenport, the quaint characterization and inspiriting merriment of Mr. Young-all readers, fa miliar with their respective styles, may imagine how de lightfully these elements blended. Mr. George Holland lent to the piece the light of his pleasant face and the ripeness of his art, in the little part of David. Miss Ward neatly filled the character of [Lucy. Mr. Williamson was an uncommonly spirited Fug. It is seldom, indeed, that so good a play is so well east and so well interpreted. We were particularly impressed with a sense of the posi-tive joyousness that pervaded the house, particularly

Wallack, called "The Royal Rose." On Thursday and Saturday "The Rivals" will be repeated. To-night "Town and Country."

during the fourth set. Mr. Young augmented

cowardice, in the duel scene. An extremely pretfy rural

landscape, painted by Isherwood, was set for this scene, which opens act fifth; and here it should be noted that Mr. Lester Wallack's customary thoughful and tasteful

care was manifest throughout, in the setting of the scenery, and the thoroughness of the appointments. It appeared to us, also, that Mr. Baker's orchestra did itself

even more than usual credit by its performance of selec-

tions from Auber, Donizetti, and Meyerbeer, Jullien's "Sleigh-Ride" polks, and a graceful waltz, by Mr. Lester

mirth by his droll portraiture of

FRENCH THEATER. The aptitude of the French people for writing and representing comedy of the most pleasing and instructive description, was fully illustrated at this theater on last Tuesday evening. "La Famille Benoiton," by M. Victorien Sardou, is one of those brilliant and palpashe hits at the salient follies and evils of the day which render the arts of the dramatist, like Ithuriel's spear-or the murror that kills the basilisk—the most efficient cure of the morbid ills which it places at once in the strongest and most fatal light of ridicule. The American public has been made familiar with the plot, personages, and points of "La Pamille Renoiton," by its excellent representation at Wallack's Theater, under the title of "The Fast Family:" and it is only necessary now to say that points of "La Famille Renoiton," by its excellent representation at Wallack's Theater, under the title of "The Fast Family;" and it is only necessary now to say that, as no piece is seen to so great an advantage as in the Griginal, we find it to be in the French one of the most sparkling and effective of modern comedies. It was spayed last night, with a thorough appreciation of its peculiar excellence—distinct delineation of character—and with an elastic and unremitted vivacity which made the play and performance a delightful intellectually treat. All the company assisted efficiently in the representation; but among those most especially worthy of mention was M. La Roche, as Didier, whose sneere fidelity to nature and clearness of style imparted to his impersonation the most artistic truthfulness of effect. Equally faithful were M. Larnott, as Champrose and M. Edgard as Benoiton. M. Roche's Formichel was superabundant in unctuous humor, and M. Juignet's Prudents, being as dry as midsummer and cool as December, afforded a striking and grateful contrast. By no means less excellent, and still more pleasurable, were Mile. Deborah as Marthe, Mme. Hamilton as Ciolide, and Mile, Reiller as Theodule. With the grace of nature, the animation of earnest life, and kinding seinfillations of merriment they, and those who supported them in minor parts, sustained the conception of the author and the interest of the piece to its pointed and happy conclusion.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Nast's "Caricaturama" is shortly to be transported to other cities. It may be seen at a Saturday Matinec, as well as every evening.

constantly crowded. A Matinee Reading, of "David Copperfield" and "Boots at the Holly Tree Inn," will be given on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin prints the following paragraph about Mr. Dickens:

"Twenty-five years ago (in January, 1842) we were at the Tremont Theater (on the very spot where now stands the Temple), at the first representation of 'Box, A Masque Phrenologic,' a tableaux piece prepared by J. M. Field, and who had produced it at his benefit, expecting 'Box' to be there; but the steamer Britannia did not arrive till two or three days after, and then 'Boz' was repeated. It was a clever composition, introducing many of the characters in the novels Dickens had already written—Pickwick, Nicholas Nickleby, Oliver Twist, &c.; and the characters of the Artful Dodger by S. D. Johnson, and Little Nell by Fanny Jones, we believe, were received with great applicate—Field himself appearing as 'Boz'—and Mr. Dickens, on his visit to the theater, seemed to relish the 'Masque' from his stage-box as much as did any of the spectators. Charles Dickens's picture in those days gave us a young man of rather dashing exterior, abundance of hair flowing loosely back from his high forehead, a big scart fastened with jewelry, covering the shirt bosom beneath a wide-open vest, and representing him in the act of turning aside from a table at which he was sitting, pen in hand, having evidently just answered an application for his autograph in his then usual style of 'Faithfully yours, Charles Dickens,' with numerous flourishes to and fro under the signature. Since those days what wonderful, what truthful, what deliciously humerous, what sweetly pathetic, and what marvelous creations have emanated from his branit. All who can read the English tongue recognize them as the creations of true genius." of true genius."___

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

In Justice Cornwell's Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Edward Flannigan was fined \$10 for stealing a barrel worth 10 cents.

In Justice Aldridge's Court, Hudson City, yesterday, Edward Flannigan was fined \$10 for stealing a barrel worth 10 cents.

In Justice Aldridge's Court, Hudson City, yesterday morning, Sehen Isley was accused of entering Adam Cole's stable, and stealing a bridle, shovel, and other articles. Committed for trial.

In Justice Reilly's Court, Bergen, yesterday, Patrick Wall was fined \$10 for seiling liquor without a license... Daniel Devine was banished from the town, and John Cox committed to the County Jail to serve 30 days, for disorderly conduct.

Ex-Lieut.-Gen. James B. Magruder of the late C. S. A., was before Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, having been arrested in Broadway, the night before, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He was discharged with an admonition.

In Justice Hauptman's Court, at Morrisania,

moultion.

In Justice Hauptman's Court, at Morrisania, Herman Moritz, on charge of maliciously sheeting a dog, valued at \$200, the property of Mr A. B. Parker, was convicted and fined \$40, under law relating to cruelty to animals. His counsel gave notice of his intention to test the validity of this law by an appeal.

In Justice Deiman's Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, Dora Miller and Lomsa Reyer, two noted New-York shoplifters, were sentenced to the Kings County Penitentiary, to serve six months, for stealing a piece of goods valued at \$25 from Mossrs, Foster Bros.'s store at No. 113 Fulton-st. Detective-Officer Corwin saw them on Fulton-st., New-York, with an overcoat which he suspected they had stolen, and followed them to Brooklyn, where he arrested them.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the negro, Cadena, accused of murdering his wife by stabbing her, at their residence in East Eleventh st., on the 4th of September last, was called up for triat; but the District Attorney failed to obtain a jury, and the case was laid over... Dennis Sullivan, indicted with James O'Neil and Luke Kerrigan for entering a lager-beer saloon, in Duanie-st., and assaulting the barkceper with a club, was found guilty of assault with a dangerous weapon, and was remanded for sentence.

The somewhat notorious "Dan" Noble, who recently figured before the Court in connection with the Royal Insurance bond robbery, was before Justice Ledwith at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning on charge of picking pockets. The complainant, Mr. James H. Weod of Port Jervis, alleges that on Tuesday evening, as he was standing at the intersection of Mercer and Houston-sts., Noble and a companion named Thomas Mullen approached and entered into conversation with him in the course of which one of them abstracted complainant's watch from his pockets. An officer appearing he caused the arrest of both men, and in spite of their plea of not guilty, they were held for examination. It is said that a more serious charge is waiting

soon as this one is disposed of.

John Shannon of No. 307 Mott-st., a waiter in a down-town saloon, having been drinking to excess, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by taking a dose of Paris Green. He was taken to the Oak-st. Police Station, where a physician relieved him of the drug, and afterward Justice Hogan committed him to the Tombs...On where a physician relieved him of the drug, and afterward Justice Hogan committed him to the Tombs... On the 11th inst. Godfrey Kass, a German cierk employed by Mr. S. Durant of No. 24 Broadway, was given a \$100 gold certificate and \$00 in gold coin to pay the Messrs. Appleton & Co. It was late in the aftersoon, and, remarking that he could not find the Appletons' cashier in at that time, he would call in the morning. Nothing was thought of this, nor was anything suspected when, just before closing the store, he deposited the money in a desk, for on reaching the street he requested the office-boy. Ferdinand Nicustadt, to wait for him a moment, as he had forgotten something. After an absence of five minutes Kass returned. Soon after 6 o'clock a fire was discovered in Mr. Durant's office, and the bureau in which Kass had placed the money was almost entirely consumed, together with its contents. No trace of the gold could be found, and Kass has been arrested on suspicion. He was committed by Justice Hogan to await an examination... On the night of the 11th inst. Louis Hart, William Miller, and Ferdinand Schuncheim took lodging at No. 22 East Broadway, and on the following morning Miller's companions missed him for trial... On Thesday night Patrick Keating quarreled with and beat his wife, at No. 2 Roesevélt-st., and when Policeman McGill attempted to arrest him, Keating ran into the street, followed by the officer. At Chathamsquare Keating drew a sheath knife and attempted to stab the officer, whose hand was cut in attempting to unarm the desperado. Committed ... Early yesterday morning Richard O Cooner, Peter Dowling, Gwen Burns, And Burns, and Elien O'Cenner burst open the door of James Ing Richard O'Connor, Peter Dowling, Owen Burns, and Elien O'Connor burst open the door of James Howard's liquor-store, at No. 120 Mulberry-st., and smashed everything in the place. They were arrested and committed.

THE CIVIL COURTS.

In the suit of Murphy agt. Murphy (Supreme ourt), in which the wife claims a divorce for cruel treatent, and which has been again and again before the ourts in the preliminary stages, the Court has granted rs. Murphy \$10,000 per annum alimony, and a counsel of \$1,000.

Mr. Gotty received during Controller Brennan's occupancy a permit to occupy stand No. 222 of Washington Market at a monthly rental, the permit containing a clause revocable at the option of the Controller. Mr. Connolly gave Mr. Gerraghty a permit for the same stand, but on his attempting to take possession, Mr. Gotty sued out an injunction. On the argument yesterday to vacate this injunction, Mr. Gotty's counsel insisted that the permit created the relation between the City and himself of landlord and tenant at will, and that as tenant at will he was cutilted to a month's notice. Judge Barnard reserved his decision.

Complaint was yesterday made at Police Trials against Patrolmen N. B. Abbott, for failing to detect a burglary committed a few mornings ago at No. 3 West Forty-seventh-st. The burglar had possessed himself of a suit of clothes valued at \$100. and containing in one of the pockets seats for Dicken's Readines. No attempt had been made on the part of the burglar either to enjoy the delineater of Fagin and Sikes or to dispose of the tickets to purchasers of a more appreciative class, and since no want of zeal or attention on the part of the officer could be proved, the complaint against him was dismissed.

I. E. Lorent, a Broadway merchant, charges Mr. Gotty received during Controller Bren-

officer could be proved, the complaint against him was dismissed.

J. R. Lorent, a Broadway merchant, charges that Henry Vandevild, one of his clerks, a Mr. Green and wife, Frederick Schwartz, and Jacob Pecare, a lawyer, have conspired to defraud him. The plaintiff was arrested on a charge, supported by affidavits of Schwartz, and confined in Ludlow-st. Jail. Meanwhile the defendant Vandevild, had a power of attorney from him. He now charges that these parties combined to remove from his store about \$70.000 worth of goods, of which he recovered by paying \$1,000 through Pecare. The case was up in the Court of Common Pleas on motion to discharse Vandervild from arrest. The Court reserved its decision.

In the U. S. District Court, yesterday, petitions in Bankruptey were filed by Truman G. Mabbett, Léopold Buxbaum, Aaron Baxbaum, and Sellgman Oppenheimer (firm of Buxbaum & Oppenheimer), Alonzo R. Peck, and William H. Peck, Michel W. Fredenberg, Francis Bennett, Thomas Bennett, Jesse C. Lane, and Joseph W. Parmlee, William Thormal, Francis E. Williams, Spencer D. Schuyler, Julius O. Candu, Aaron V. Cohen, Jr., John Sherman, James M. Albertson, John A. Wilson, and Ephraim H. Hill, Joseph L. Townsend, and John B. Romar. All of the above-named petitioners are of this city, with the exception of the first-named, Mabbett, who is of Ponghkeepsie.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, Brooklyn, be-In the Supreme Court, Circuit, Brooklyn, before Judge Lott, a motion for non-suit was granted in the
case of Emily E. Acret against William Winant and Jas.
M. Waterbury to recover \$10,300 for injuries inflicted on
plaintiff through the alleged negligence of defendants,
who are proprietors of the ferry-boat California. As the
testimony on both sides showed that Mrs. Acret attempted to leave the boat before it was secured to the
bridge, and thus fell between the boat and the bridge,
the case was disposed of as above.... In the note case,
reported, yesterday morning, in which the defendant
claimed that his note was a forgery, the jury returned a
verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$800, the full amount
claimed.

verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$800, the full amount claimed.

In the City Court, Brooklyn, before Judge Thompson, the jury on Tuesday evening gave the plaintiff \$75 in the case of Francis Welch against John Canavan, blacksmith. Welch's horse was killed by an injury to his hoof while having his shoes set... The case of James Duffy against James II. Bennett and Augustus Bennett was continued. This action was for money due on a contract for the mason work of a building crected by the plaintiff for the defendants on Fulton-ave., near Hoytset. The amount claimed was \$730, and in addition \$77 for extra work. The defense was that the spelications had not been followed. The plaintiff claimed, however, that there was an error in the specifications—that a wrong specification had been signed and attached to the contract, not including certain charges and reductions which had been decided on by all parties concerned between the time when the proposals for the work were made and the final closing of the bargain.

Mr. J. De Pol, manager of the Devil's Auction, or Golden Branch, made a contract with Augusta Schlike to deance for Dr. Palet cie, and nobody else without

and georgetimos in the lumber business in California and feet that he is painting a lifer an month's observations about these islands, believes that the seasons here are exceedingly unfavorable for the economical mannetature of lumber. The summer, as in California—no fine shedding, as in Maine. His conclusions are that when the California are the conformal mannetature of lumber. The summer, as in California—no fine shedding, as in Maine. His conclusions are that when the California are that when the California are that when the California are that when the California—no fine shedding, as in Maine. His conclusions are that when the California—no fine shedding, as in Maine. His conclusions are that when the California—no fine shedding, as in Maine. His conclusions are that when the California—no fine shedding, as in Maine. His conclusions are that when the California—no fine shedding, as in Maine. His conclusions are that when the California—no fine shedding, as in Maine. His conclusions are that when the California—no fine shedding, as in Maine. His conclusions are that when the California—no fine shedding, as in Maine. His conclusions are that when the California—no fine shedding, as in Maine. His conclusions are that when the California—no fine shedding, as in Maine. His conclusions are that when the California—no fine shedding, as in Maine. His conclusions are that when the California—no fine shedding, as in Maine. His conclusions are the shedding as in Maine. His conclusions are the shedding as the Maine of Maine and Maine and

B. Pend on trial before him on Monday and Tuesday, and

B. Pend on trial before him on Monday and Tuesday, and the Jury having been out all of Tuesday night, were discharged yesterday, being unable to agree. The action was brought on alleged fraudulent representations by the defendant that one Miles Pratt was responsible and worth \$50,000, upon the faith of which the plannings sold him \$6,227 worth of goods on 60 days'credit. Pratt falled him \$6,227 worth of goods on 60 days'credit. Pratt falled him \$6,227 worth of goods on 60 days'credit. Pratt falled him \$6,227 worth of goods on 60 days'credit. Pratt falled him \$6,227 worth of goods on 60 days'credit. Pratt falled him \$6,227 worth of goods on 60 days'credit. Pratt falled him \$6,227 worth of goods on 60 days'credit. Pratt falled him \$6,227 worth of the was employed by Pratt as clerk, or agent, and as such he purchased the goods for Pratt, and he denied that he made the representations concerning Pratt's property. He also claimed that the plaintiffs had transacted business with Pratt, frequently, for several years, and were in a position to know the extent of his responsibility.

Among the cases decided by the Supreme Court, General Terr, on Monday, was that of Benjamin F. Buther against Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate of this county. It was an appeal from an order made by the Surrogate in August, 1865. The appellant was appointed executor of the will of his brother, Andrew J. Butler (who died in New-York), Nov. 14, 1854. Under the law of this State, an executor has four months within which to return an inventory of the estate. Gen. Butler not having filed an inventory, the Surrogate summoned him so to do, in July, 1855. On the 22d of August, after various delays, the executor exhibited to the Surrogate him self-decased brother which had come to the knowledge of the deponent. The appraisers presented the inventory and declined to exhibit any other property than that which was actually within this State, or in the case of credits, where the debtor resided within the Bate. "The Surrogate thas determining that executor do Surrogate, thus determining that executors must return inventories of all the personal property of their testators, wherever such property may be.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY. COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Parts I. and H.—
Adjourned for the Term. Part III.—Nos. 218, 4051, 1471,
1195, 1627, 449, 1426, 1742, 1780, 636, 354, 1681, 374, 5321, 1391,
1383, 611, 1511, 840, 1362. Special Term.—Demurrer.—No. 5.
18sues of Law and Fact.—Nos. 205, 219, 220, 287, 298, 214,
119, 258, 319, 255, 124, 296, 297, 298, 390, 301, 302, 3024, 363.
Chambers.—Reserved cases.—Nos. 12, 35, 38, 43, 52, 62, 76,
87, 35, 96, 108, 117, 126, 129. Call 147.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part I.—Nos. 3339, 3373, 3397, 3343, 3499,
2201, 2302, 2459, 269, 2452, 3479, 1793, 3566, 2677. Part II.—

SEPERIOR COURT—PART 1.—Nos. 3339, 3315, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 3305, 33

111, 112, 1121, 113, 114. LETTER FROM THE HON. J. R. G. PITKIN TO

GEN. HANCOCK.

We give below a letter from the Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin to Gen. Hancock. It was written before Congress decided not to impeach Mr. Johnson. By an unexpected delay the publicaction of the letter was deferred: Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, Commanding Fifth Milli-tury District: GENERAL: I have the honor to request that the recent

General: I have the honor to request that the recent appointment of myself as Secretary of State, contained in the suspended order of Erevet Major-Gen. Jos. A. Mower, may not be confirmed. When that appointment was announced by our local prints, no one could have been more surprised than myself. I had sought nothing at the bands of that worthy officer, and a regard for the political friends, whose opinion I hold dear, will certainly dissuade me from ever obtruding upon his successor. Had the former been continued in command, I am persuaded that his appointees would have cordially and materially assisted him in the labor of reconstruction, and I amequally certain that not one of them would have consented to be miscrable stewards of an apostate President. There are Rebels, numerous and abject enough for this service, brizing like wasps about your headquarters and stinging loyal reputations—"dogs casily won to fawn on any man." The officer who suffers there, and installs them in public place, accepts a desperate risk. You are here, Sir,

service, berzing like wasps about your headquarters and stinging loyal reputations—"dogs easily won to fawn on any man." The officer who suffers them, and Installs them in public place, accepts a desperate risk. You are here, Sir, as a National servant, not as an autocrat whose action we may not question. The law of reconstruction is at once our generalize and your peremptory order. If we hot insured that guarantee, the loyalist here will charge the bitter reason where it may belong. Grant may crawl in steath from his tent to your ear, but the sharp clang of his idle scabbard against our need will betray him despite his painful caution. Andrew Johnson, your temporary Commander-in-Chief, may misinterpret your duties for you, but the reproach of the last count of the indictment about to be pronounced against him, it is to be hoped, by the Congress of these United States, to wit: that he has continued in places of trust and emolument persons who have been engaged in an attempt to overthrow the Government of the United States;" this reproach, our loyal element stand equally resolute to hurl at his misguided instrument, be he who he may. It may not be unknown to you that Louisiana has thus far made or danned every military custodian of her interests. She teems with retributions. Every official indirection is a danger, for which the best field credit does not compensate. The political class which I represent may perhaps be pardoned for the surmise that the terms of the law mentioned fail to recognize a Rebel's demerits as special qualifications for office. If this be an error, there is another quite as unwarranted. It is when a solder confesses in his initial order, that the nilitary should defer to high National ends, or that his patient wailing since is for a chance to surrender to the enemy is at length fully rewarded. That enemy is at least consistent, has not changed its front, has not forborne its old heresies.

That I cannot capituite enemy is these to sale for a langed its front, has not forborne its old here

irusts for us Monroes and Abelis anew, when imparently seeks to render loyalty again a discredit and a peril, and which may reasonably confide its schemes to him, whose enviable distinction it is to be not only one of the five district commanders that can discover more force in a mad whim of a President than in a soletan decree of Congress. If you are confent with eulogists freig such an element, we are content not only to have you so acclaimed, but to concede that you amply deserve it. But

"Better congaest never can't thou make
Than arm the containt and thy abole parts
Against these gloid; loose suggestions.
Upon which better part our prayers come in
I' thou routchest them, but first, then know
The peril of our curses light on these.
So bears, as then shall not shake them off."

Furthermore, I am unwilling to permit a suspicion in Louisianan that I await an order of confirmation from a pen which so grossly affronted the negre jurer on Thursday last. You have been y informed that the administration of justice, and especially of criminal justice in the courts, is clogged, if not entirely frustrated by the present Democratic composition of our panels. It is easy to determine whence this valuable information comes:

Who are the violets now, that strew the green lap of the new come Spring!" Men, who have just doffed their Rebel uniforms, and as proficients in partisan shames, have been virtually promoted to your civil staff, men, the final chapter of whose biography will be, in too many cast back the odium of having defeated the ends of justice. A dozen hands from which, Sir, you cannot wash the red smear of Rebellion, may shoot erect to a jurer's oath as they once did to a citizer's. The ideity of their observance of the latter vow is, perhaps, the best reason for your espousal of their arbitrary lealousy of the jury logs. The view, however, is by no means uncommon here, that complexion is less a sin than treason; that we may still remember the one and not the other; that an officer cannot erase a single title wi

slave and cheered his dismayed boatmen with the command, "Row boldly—fear nothing—you bear Caesar and his fortune."

Pardon another short digression. Of the opinion entertained of Mr. Johnson by the Republican ranks of Louisiana, it may not be amiss to say a word. He is regarded as a highly successful counterfeit of certain characters in the past. Fermit me to cite two or three of these.

Equally defiant of the people, he has said with the Roman Tiberius, "Let them hate me, so long as they obey me;" like Caliguia, he has sought to belead the hallowed marbles in our national temples, and substitute thereon his own coarse, lowering brow; like Commodus, he has shaken his club of a "Policy" at Congress, wherein too many have thrown sponges rather than stones in return; like the early French King, he has imprudently touched the political scrofula of the South, and pronounced it cured. When, as with Romuius, a Senate shall have accorded him his due, he will but enjoy the satirical finger and comment paid to the rebel Bonosus, "There hangs not a man but a bottle!" The Expytian, in embalming a person of distinction, first extracted the brain through the nostrils, and, after disemboweling, washed the cavities with wine. The President has saved as these labors, but I apprehend that no spices nor myrrh can henceforth give him a sweet savor in history.

But some one must soon thrust his feet into the President's shoes, and your evident willingness, General, so to be necessaded by a Democratic nomination excites less

dent's shoes, and your evident willingness, General, so to be persuaded by a Democratic nomination excites less solicitude for the nation than for yourself.

"Thoughts tending to ambition, they do plot Unlikely wonders."

REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1867. Another attempt was made to-day to dispose of the Marine Hospital grounds on Staten Island, under he improved terms announced by the auctioneer, Mr-Wilkins, namely : The price to be not less than \$300,000 (\$350,000 being the original price at which the Legislature authorized them to be sold); entire possession to be given on the 1st of May next, until which time the General Government will reserve the use of the landing and boardingstation. This property has about 850 feet of water-front extending into the bay, beyond low-water mark 500 feet. Although the attendance was large, no bid was made and no sale was effected. This was the last time of offer ing the property as a whole, but no date has been fixed for a future attempt to sell in lots.

The Mansion House property, which we announced yes torday as having been sold to Mr. Charles Vansyckle for \$40,000, is not the Mansion House in Brooklyn, owned by Gen. Yale (who has occupied it for more than 26 years, and does not propose to vacate at present), but another, situated on State-st., N. J., between Greene and Warren. Mr. Bamford, the former owner, bought this property about a dozen years ago for \$16,000, and has sin improvements to the value of about \$40,000. The Lafay, ette House, in Greene-st., Trenton, has been sold, and its site is to be occupied by first-class stores. Messrs-Scudder, Manning & Lowenstein are about to erect four stores in Trenton, at an aggregate cost of about \$75,000. Mr. Wm. J. Wright of Mount Holly has bought Mr. John B. Anderson's residence, at No. 15 West State-st., Trenton, for \$9,000. The value of real estate is rapidly advancing in Trenton, and first-class property is com nanding round prices.

A large number of stores and lofts on down-town streets are empty, and landlords experience some difficulty in finding lessees. Some of this property will probably soon

be in the market. The following transfers were recorded in the Register's

Office in New-York to-day:

Real estate movements in Brooklyn to-day were brisk, and the high prices quoted during the past few days have been fully sustained. The following sales were recorded at the Register's office to-day: Myrtle are, s. s., 46 ft. w. Jar st., 80x22, h. and 1, W. D.

Myrtle ave., s. s., 46 ft. w. Jar-st., 80x22, h. and H. W. D.

Sthave., n. s., 50 ft. e. 26th-st., 100x100, W. D.

Lef in Flatbush, 100x150.

Hiskery-st. and Yates ave., n. w. cer., 100x75, W. D.

Join le Flatbush, 100x100.

Hiskery-st. and Yates ave., n. w. cer., 100x75, W. D.

Loriner-st., s. s., 60 ft. n. Powers-st., 7xx0, F. D.

Lot of land on DeBevoise and Morrell-sts. R. D.

Dist., n. s., 183 ft. w. 7th-ave., 90x44, h. and l., W. D.

Classon-ave., w. s., 147 ft. s. Myrtle-ave., 220x50, W. D.

DeKalb-ave., s. s., 110 ft. w. Oxford-st., h. and l., W. D.

Korth-west corner Washington and Willeughby-aves., 2 DERAID-ave., w. s., 147 ft. s. Myrtie-ave., 220:20, W. D.
DERAID-ave., s. s., 110 ft. w. Oxford-st., h. and L. W. D.
North-west corner Washington and Willoughby-aves, 200:205.10,
W. D.
Easterly corner of Third and North Seventi-sts., 100:25, E. D.
Hopkins-st., north side, 450 feet east of Marcy-ave., 100:25, W. D.
Hopkins-st., north side, 425 feet east of Marcy-ave., 100:25, W. D.
Stagr st., south side, 150 feet west of Smith-st., 100:25, E. D.
Van Voorhier-st., 100 feet north of Knickerbocker-ave., 100:25
E. D. Sizelare, west side, 725 feet north of Division-ave., 100x25, E. N. Y. east side, 125 feet north of Division-ave., 100x25,

One of the most interesting real estate sales that has taken place in Brooklyn recently, was that of unoccupied lots in the Eighth Ward to-day, comprising a part of the Hon. John G. Bergen's large estate. The bidding was brisk, and all the lots offered were taken at good prices.

The following was the result of the sale: 7 lots on 5th-are, bet 21st and 22d-sts, each 25x100, at \$370. \$2 504
4 lots on 5th-are, bet 23d and 33d-sts, each 25x100, at \$330. 1,200
4 lots on 5th-are, bet 32d and 33d-sts, each 25x100 at \$3.5 1,300
4 lots on a of 32d-st 100 ft. from 5th-are, each 25x100, at on 33d and 34th-sta., 200 ft. w. from 5th-ave., each 25x100, at \$200. lots on 33d & 34th-sts., 190 and 125 ft. e. from 4th-ave., each

25:100, at \$200.
25:100, at \$200.
4 lots on 4th-are, bet. 36th and 303-sts., each 25:100, at \$405.
4 lots on 4th-are, bet. 331 and 34th-sts., each 25:100, at \$405.
2 lots on Martense's lone, each 100,9:21, and 40.11 each; and 1 lots on 37th and 30th-sts., 48.11 and 21 feet in from Martense's lane, each 20:100, at \$140.
8 lots on 37th and 30th-sts., rear of last, each 20:100, at \$110.
24 lets on 37th and 30th-sts., 154.1 feet w. from last, each 25:100, at \$110. n w. side of lith-ave., bet. 37th and 35th-ats., each 25x100, t #145. lots on Bith-st., 100 feet w. of Sth-ave., each 25:100, at #134... lots on Bith-st., 100 feet w. of Sth-ave., each 25:100, at #134...

at #300. 2 lots on 36th-st, 260 feet e. of 3d-aye, each 20x100, at #315. 5 lots on 36th-st, 100 feet e. of 3d-aye, each 20 or 20x100, at

\$ 100 cg 30th \$1, 100 feet c of 30th \$2. cach 22x100, at \$250.

\$ 10th on 30th \$2. cach 15. ft s of 30th \$2. cach 22x100, at \$250.

\$ 10th on 30th \$2. cach 15. ft s of 30th \$2. cach 22x100, at \$250.

\$ 10th on 4th \$2. cach 25. ft s of 30th \$2. cach 25x100, at \$400.

\$ 10th on 4th \$2. cach 25. ft s of 30th \$2. cach 25x100, at \$400.

\$ 10th on 4th \$2. cach 25x100, at \$205.

\$ 10th on 30th \$2. cach 25x100, at \$255.

\$ 10th on 30th \$2. cach 25x100, at \$255.

\$ 10th on 30th \$2. cach 25x100, at \$255.

\$ 10th on 30th \$2. cach 25x100, at \$250.

\$ 10th on 30th \$2. cach 25x100, at \$250.

\$ 10th on 30th \$2. cach 25x100, at \$250.

\$ 10th on \$2.

The following described lots were sold by Wyckoff & Little, Auctioneers, to-day, at the new City Salesroom, Court-st., near Montague-st. The attendance was large and bidding spirited.

Sth-ave., cor. Macomb-st., 2 lots, shch.

Fiske-place, in rear of the above. 2 lots, each.

Sth-ave., commencing 15 ft. n. of Macomb-st., 2 lots each.

Fiske-place, in rear of the above. 3 lots, each.

Th-ave., w. a., 60 ft. s. of Fresidentest., 2 lots, each.

Presidentest., 4 lots, 20x100, on south side, about 270 feet west of Seventh-ave. each.

Carroll-st., 4 lots, on north side, about 270 feet west of Seventh-ave., 5 lots, each.

Douglass st., north side, 347 feet east of Seventh-ave., 5 lots, each. 1.650 1.650 caches st. corth side, 100 feet west of Sixth-ave., 5 lots 20x 100, each.

City Beal Estate for Sule.

FACTORY PROPERTY in this City-In ex-L cellent location: first-class building with engine, belting, &c. all complete. A great bargain, Full particulars with JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar st.

Country Beal Estate for Sale. A TTENTION!-All wanting FARMS-Cheap

A farm and fruit lands, village lots, water-powers for rannfactoring for sale at Bricksburg, Ocean County, New Jersey, 44 milles from New York, on relivoud. Climate mild and proverbially healthr. Water soft and pure. No fewer and game. Easy terms. Price per acre \$25 and upward. For circulars and maps address V. S. HOLV, Agent, Bricksburg. A TORANGE, N. J.-VILLAS, VILLA SITES A and FARMS, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New York, for Salis low. Also, Country Seats and Houses 70 List To the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 242 Broudway, New York, 9 to 11 a.m.; Orange, corner Main and Cune-sts. 8 to 5.

A TTRACTIVE and cheap HOMES at Metu-chen, one hour from Jersey City, \$2,000 to \$35,000. PETETT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2. CHOICE FARMS at Farmers' prices, in the best sections in New-Jersey. PETTIT'S FRAZER, 171 Broadway, room 2. GREAT BARGAINS in FARMS and COT-TAGES on line of South side R. R. Long Island, \$2,000 to \$15,000. PETRIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY - Elegant

TO FARMERS, Horticulturists, Mechanics,

TO FARMERS, Hortienlitarists, Mechanics, capitalists, Gentlemen of leisure, invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salabeity, except from the rights of a Northern Whiter, and in intimate connection with the connected capters of the South.—Now that Shavery is abrogated, attention will be turned to the sumy fields of the South as a home for thousands, who, from various causes, wish to change their domiciles. Few if any sections of that wast extent of land offer such a combination of indocessants as the town of Alikeu, South Carolina, and its vicinity, for a desirable and permanent hume. A descriptive list of orchards, vineyards, improved faras, waster powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences, for water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences, for water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. Aliken, S. C., and all other information relative to this section can be obtained of J. C. DEBIN, No. 40 Park-rows, Now-York, who will supply pamphlets descriptive of "Aliken and its Vicinity as a Desirable Location for Actual Settlers," its birantages and pursuits, and any information desired.

TO GENTLEMEN and PRACTICAL FARM-TO GENTLEMEN and PRACTICAL FARMGenesse, and adjusting the property of the late Gen. Wachworth. There are 500 acres of land, part being if wheat and elever, and gard measure at under thorough caltivation, except about 40 serve of woodland; and as acre of waste land on the farm; moreof for all produce at the door, the mankion is two-story, attle and basement, frame, filled in with briefs; last prounts, beating and the acres; large garden, with an ahundance of me find and vegetables; there is also a cottage readerene, and the smaller home for tensing and laborers; also, barma, lables, granaries, and all other necessary outbuildings. This is one of the most described frame in this State and the horation is very healthy. It is within two miles of the railroad depot. For price and further particulars apply to HOMBR MORGAN.

No. 2 Pine-ad.

No. 2 Pine-al.

TO 500,000 ACRES of rich FARM
LAYDS for sale, in tracts to suit purchasers, clusted is
the mountains and vallers of Western North Carolina. Price from \$1 is
\$\$ for airre, seconding to mineral prespects. Currespondence solicited
address OSCAR EASTMOND, Asheville, N. G.